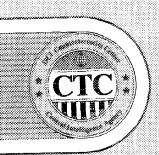
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Director of Central Intelligence



# **Terrorism Review**

September 1995

Counterterrorist Center

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Dissemination Control Abbreviations

NOFORN (NF)	Not releasable to foreign nationals
PROPIN (PR)	Cautionproprietary information involved
ORCON (oc)	Dissemination and extraction of information controlled by originator
REL	This information has been authorized for release to

Secret	

## Terrorism Review

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	This Review is published monthly by the DCI Counterterrorist Center. Comments and queries are welcome and may be direct	

Information available as of 15 September 1995 was used in this Review.

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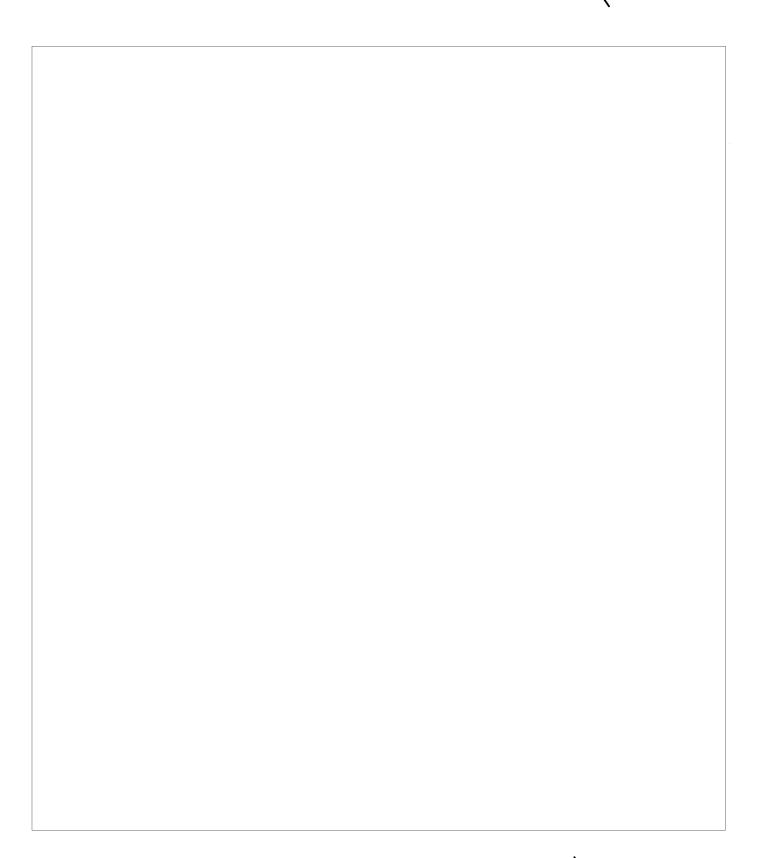
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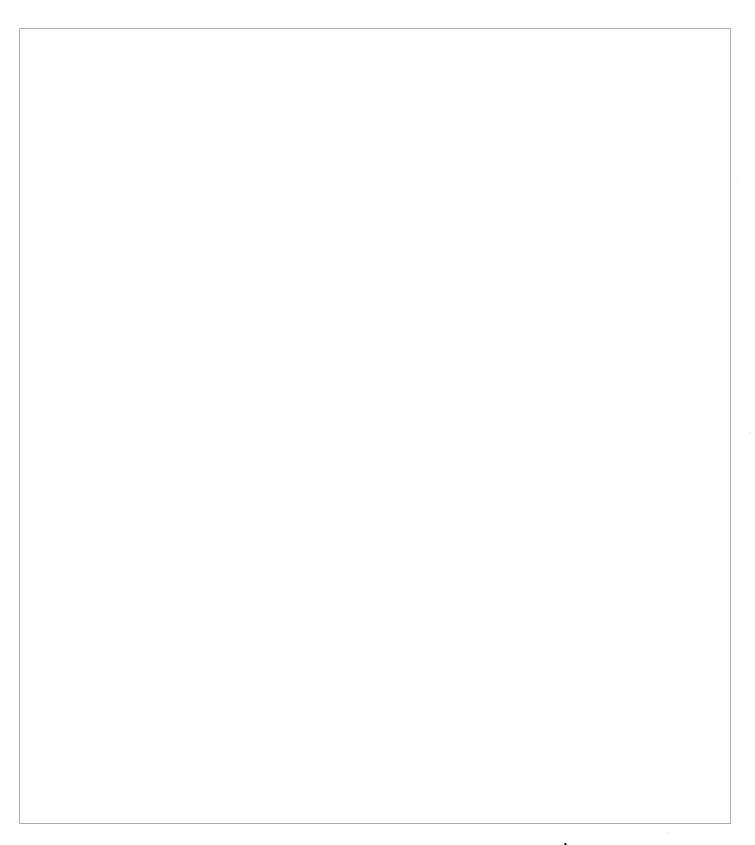


Hig	hlights		
Sig	nificant Developr	nents	
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#### Latin America

#### Colombia



### **US Hostage Released**

Thomas Hargrove, a US journalist with an agricultural research center, was released unharmed outside Cali on 20 August. Hargrove was abducted in September 1994 at a guerrilla roadblock near Cali by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). According to Hargrove, the guerrillas detained him because his identification card showed him to be an employee of the "CIAT," the *Comision Interamericana de Agricultura Tropical*. The guerrillas, however, not knowing what the "T" in "CIAT" stood for, were convinced they had a CIA agent. (Hargrove said that all but one of his captors were either illiterate or had no more than a third-grade education.)

Colombian Army operations in the area where Hargrove was believed to be held may have delayed his release, which had been expected earlier in the summer after his family had made two ransom payments:

- the Colombian Minister of
  Defense had pledged that the Colombian Army would stay away from that area
  for a period of at least five days.
- Two US hostages were killed in June by the FARC as they were trying to evade an antiguerrilla operation by the Colombian Army.
- Four US hostages remain held by Colombian guerrillas.



	The Terrorism Diary for October and November
	Below is a compendium of October and November dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Our inclusion of a date or event should not by itself be construed to suggest that we expect or anticipate a commemorative terrorist event.
1 October 1985	Tunisia, Israel, Palestinians. Israeli bombing of PLO headquarters in Tunis.
4 October	Jewish World. Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).
6 October 1973	Israel, Arab World. Arab-Israeli war.
	Egypt. Armed Forces Day (commemorates October War with Israel).
8 October 1967	Cuba. Heroic Guerrilla Day (death of Che Guevara in Bolivia).
10 October 1980	El Salvador. Founding of Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN).
12 October 1965	Chile. Movement of Revolutionary Left (MIR) founded.
14 October 1985	West Germany. Revolutionary Cells bomb economic targets to commemorate 1977 suicides of Andreas Baader and Gudrun Ensslin.
21 October 1978	Japan. Beginning of construction of Narita airport (usually marked by 10 days of demonstrations).
23 October 1983	Lebanon. Bombing of the US Marine barracks in Beirut.
28 October	Cyprus. Greek National Day (observed by Greek Cypriot community).
29 October 1923	Turkey. Independence Day (proclamation of republic).
29 October 1973	Cyprus. Turkish Republic Day (observed by Turkish Cypriot community).
31 October 1984	India. Assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by her Sikh bodyguards, triggering anti-Sikh riots throughout northern India.
4 November 1983	<b>Peru.</b> Founding of Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) and People's Revolutionary Command (CRP).
13 November 1970	Syria. Hafiz al-Asad assumes power.
14 November 1935	Jordan. King Hussein's birthday.





17 November 1973	<i>Greece.</i> Student uprising at Athens Polytechnic University (terrorist group 17 November Revolutionary Organization takes its name from this incident).		
22 November 1943	Lebanon. Independence Day.		
29 November 1945	Yugoslavia. Republic Day.		
29 November 1947	Palestinians. International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (annissary of partition).		



Chrono	logy of Intern	national Ter	rorism	
The following incidents were considered by the Intelligence Community's Incident Review Panel since publication of the previous issue of the Terrorism Review and were determined by the Panel to constitute international terrorism. Such incidents provide the basis for the State Department's Patterns of Global Terrorism, which is published annually as the US Government's official record of international terrorism				





Asia	
4-8 July	India: Six tourists—two Americans, two Britons, a Norwegian, and a German—were taken hostage in Kasmir by the previously unknown militant group Al-Faran, which demanded the release of Muslim militants held in Indian prisons. Al-Faran may be part of the Kashmiri-separatist group Harakat Ul-Ansar, based in Pakistan. One of the Americans escaped on 8 July. On 13 August Al-Faran murdered the Norwegian; his decapitated body was found with the name Al-Faran carved on his stomach and a note stating that the other hostages also would be killed if the group's demands were not met. The Indian Government has refused to comply with their demands
Europe	
25 July	France: A bomb detonated aboard a Paris subway train, killing seven commuters and wounding 84. The bomb detonated when the train arrived at the St. Michel station. An individual who said he represented the Armed Islamic Group—General Command (AIG-GC) telephoned press to claim responsibility. We have no information that the Armed Islamic Group has used this nom de guerre when taking responsibility for past attacks
2 July	Germany: Assailants placed incendiary devices under two United Parcel Service
	(UPS) trucks. UPS employees found the devices and removed them safely. A left- ist group calling itself <i>The Autonomous Parcel Service</i> claimed responsibility
3 July	Germany: Attackers smashed the windows of three vehicles at a Chrysler car dealership in Kassel. They also broke the salesroom window and scrawled graffiti protesting the scheduled 17 August execution in Pennsylvania of Abu Mumia Jamal, a journalist and Black Panther. (Jamal later received a stay of execution and his case is under appeal.) No one claimed responsibility
13 July	Turkey: Kurdish separatists abducted a Japanese tourist at a rebel checkpoint near Siirt. They robbed the passengers and set fire to a truck before fleeing with the tourist. On 17 July the kidnappers released the hostage unharmed. No demands were issued. Authorities suspect the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK).



Latin America	
7 May	Colombia: In Barrancabermeja, Santander Department, National Liberation Army (ELN) guerrillas bombed the Galan-Sebastopol pipeline, causing it to rupture.
10 May	Colombia: ELN guerrillas destroyed an oil valve in an Industrial <u>Petroleum</u> Complex (CIB) pipeline, located in Barrancabermeja, Santander
	Colombia: In Barrancabermeja, Santander, ELN guerrillas bombed the Barrancabermeja-Bucaramanga pipeline causing it to rupture
14 May - 6 July	Colombia: ELN guerrillas bombed the Cano Limon-Covenas pipeline six times. Three of the bombings took place in Arauca. One each occurred in Teorama, El Paso, and Banadia. The most serious damage from the bombings occurred in Banadia with a 4,000-barrel oil spill.
2 June	Colombia: ELN guerrillas bombed and ruptured a Colombian pipeline in Remedios, Antioquia
12 June	Colombia: In a similar attack, ELN guerrillas bombed a CIB pipeline in Barran- cabermeja, Santander, causing it to rupture
8 July	Venezuela: Six ELN members kidnapped the mayor of Guasdualito and a group of his aides in Canoas. The aides were released unharmed. The abductors had reportedly sent a message to the mayor of the Municipality of Pacz, threatening him to pay greater attention to the people, who are unhappy over his poor performance



	Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—August 1995
	This description of incidents and situations is not meant to be a detailed accounting of all domestic terro <u>rist incidents</u> , but rather to provide an overview of indigenous terrorism worldwide
Africa	
Djibouti	On 3 August an unidentified person in a minibus threw a grenade into a Djibouti City restaurant, injuring four people. Authorities believe that opponents of the developing peace process in Djibouti are responsible for the attack
Asia	
	Another suicide bomber killed four persons and injured 10 others on 8 August when he detonated a bomb in a busy market place in Batticaloa. Authorities suspect that the <i>LTTE</i> also is responsible for this bombing
Eurasia	
Azerbaijan	On 1 August authorities found more than 70 kilograms of TNT on a railroad bridge over a highway that links Baku with the airport.  terrorists planned to detonate the TNT when President Aliyev drove under the bridge en route to the airport
Europe	
Corsica	A bomb exploded on 13 August in Ajaccio, at the Teacher Training University Institute, destroying one floor of the building. There were no casualties. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack, but Corsican nationalists may be responsible.



Turkey	On 13 August in Istanbul, five gunmen shot at a Turkish National Police vehicle, wounding one person. <i>Dev Sol</i> may be responsible
Latin America	
Colombia	On 7 August, 400 suspected <i>Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)</i> guerrillas began an attack on the police station in the town of Miraflores, Guaviare Department, ultimately damaging 40 percent of the town. The fighting lasted for 16 hours and left 13 guerrillas and 10 policeman dead. There were an additional 14 policemen wounded. Damage to the town included the police station, the mayor's office, the church, the hospital, and the landing strip.
Guatemala	During a village festival in Joyabaj on 13 August, unidentified assailants threw a grenade from a moving car, injuring an anticorruption campaigner and 14 others, including six children
Nicaragua	An explosion at a Catholic school damaged windows and the building facade in Managua on 15 August. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack.
Venezuela	On 12 August in Barquisimeto, unknown individuals exploded six tear gas canisters at a political rally. Forty persons were injured, including the son of the President of Venezuela
Middle East	



Egypt	On 21 August, suspected <i>al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya</i> militants shot two policemen, killing one and wounding the other, near Mallawi in the province of Al-Minya
Israel	Authorities safely dismantled a bomb found at a bus station located near a school in Jerusalem on 8 August. No one has claimed responsibility for planting the bomb

